

The Law on the Lusitania Case  
Prof. Kirchwey of Columbia discusses international problems created by Germany's submarine warfare. In THE SUN to-day, Page 2, Section 5.



THE WEATHER FORECAST.  
Increasing cloudiness to-day; showers to-morrow; moderate northeast winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 67; lowest, 47. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 258.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1915.—Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

98 PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## M'ADOO AIMS AT CITY BANK IN RIGGS SUIT

Files Counter Charge That New York Concern Is Behind Action.

SAYS AILES AS AGENT GOT GOVERNMENT AID

Denies Malice and Contents He Only Put Stop to Favoritism.

WILLIAMS REVEALS

LOANS TO OFFICIALS

Vanderlip Issues Denial, but Will Not Discuss Case Now.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has made an effort to drag the National City Bank of New York into the controversy that has resulted from the suit of the Riggs National Bank to restrain him and Comptroller Williams from carrying out an alleged conspiracy to wreck the latter institution. Mr. McAdoo's attempt to involve the National City in the row became apparent to-day, when the Government officials filed in the District Supreme Court answers to the Riggs bank charges.

In the complaint of the Riggs bank against Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams the big New York city bank was not involved in any way. Mr. McAdoo in his answer, however, repeatedly couples the Riggs bank with the National City Bank and reviews transactions in which the National City figured and which in no way appeared in the original complaint.

He sets forth the large Government deposits which the National City got from the Government in the years when Frank A. Vanderlip, now president of that institution, and Milton E. Ailes, now vice-president of the Riggs National Bank, were serving as Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury.

Charges Ailes Aided Bank. Mr. McAdoo charges that five days before Mr. Ailes resigned as Assistant Secretary he deposited without interest charge \$2,900,000 of Government funds with the Riggs bank, which deposit was immediately transferred to the National City Bank of New York. Mr. Ailes himself became vice-president of the Riggs National upon resigning from the Treasury and ever since, according to Mr. McAdoo, has been receiving a salary from the National City as well as from the Riggs bank.

Although no definite charge is made, the McAdoo answer seems to be drawn with a view to creating the impression that the National City people are behind the Riggs bank's attack. It has been predicted here ever since the suit began that the Government officials eventually would raise the cry of "Standard Oil" in their defense and the impression here is that Mr. McAdoo, under the guidance of Samuel Tamm, is moving in that direction.

Both Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams deny they have had any malice toward the Riggs bank and both of course deny the charges of a conspiracy to ruin the business of that institution.

Counter Charges Made. The affidavits filed by Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams consist largely of counter charges against the officials of the bank and statements designed to show that it is not a fit depository for Government funds or for other national banks, because of the character of its management.

Secretary McAdoo seeks to justify his withdrawal of Government deposits from the Riggs bank on the ground that the fixed policy of the Department under his administration has been to place Government funds with banks which use them largely in commercial loans and in other legitimate business. The Riggs bank, Mr. McAdoo contends, based the money being used in speculative ventures.

Comptroller Williams contends himself with an elaborate effort to show that the Riggs bank and its officers have been guilty of acts described as "extra vires," illegal and improper, since its organization.

## THE SUN TO-DAY CONSISTS OF SEVEN SECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

Section	Pages
FIRST—General News	14
SECOND—Sporting, Automobiles, Kennels	8
THIRD—Society, Art, Drama, Fashions, Books, Queries, Chess	12
FOURTH—Pictorial Magazine and the War Illustrated	16
FIFTH—Semi-News Articles, Foreign, War Features, Reports, Schools	8
SIXTH—Special Features, Real Estate, Gardens, Poultry, Financial, Problems	8
SEVENTH—International Peace and Prosperity Section	32
Total	98

Readers or newsdealers who do not receive all of these sections will confer a favor on "The Sun" by notifying the Publication Department at once by the phone (2200 Beekman) and the missing sections will be promptly forwarded if possible.

## PRESIDENT LEAVES YACHT TO PLAY GOLF

Wilson Doesn't Permit Salutes While He Is at Old Point Comfort.

## STARTS FOR N. Y. AT NIGHT

Nonstop, Va., May 15.—Unannounced and without the customary salutes President Wilson landed at Old Point Comfort to-day in a small boat from the Mayflower, which anchored in Hampton Roads.

He spent two hours on the golf links of the Hampton Country Club and returned to the Mayflower at 5:30 o'clock. The Mayflower left at 9:15 o'clock to-night for New York, where the President will review the Atlantic fleet on Monday.

The President did not permit the guns at Fortress Monroe to fire a salute when he came ashore. He also refused to permit the Mayflower to salute or announce his departure from the ship. He was accompanied by Dr. Cary Grayson and two secret service men.

An automobile was waiting on the pier at Old Point and the President and his party were hurried away almost before he arrived. The President's appearance was unannounced.

While the President was ashore the White House received a telegram from Secretary Tamm, which was received at the White House this afternoon. Mr. Tamm said:

"President spent last evening quietly. Arrived at Hampton Roads 11:30. President leaving 2 o'clock to play golf. Hampton Roads golf course. Return for dinner 6 o'clock, then leave for New York. His health and spirits fine."

The Mayflower has been in wireless touch with Washington since she cleared last night, but it was stated to-day that none of the messages interchanged has been important.

The marriage license returned gave the age of Mrs. Tamm as 36 and the age of Mr. Tamm as 28.

## MRS. TARKINGTON TO WED.

Former Wife of Novelist to Be Bride of Magazine Writer.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Mrs. Louise Fletcher Tarkington, former wife of Booth Tarkington, the Indiana author and playwright, will be married here to-morrow to Willard Connelly, a New York magazine writer. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. U. G. Pierce at the home of Mrs. Tarkington's sister, Miss Hilda Fletcher, in the Burlington Apartments. Mrs. Stoughton A. Fletcher of Indianapolis, a sister-in-law of the bride, is here for the wedding. The bridegroom will be attended by Edward Davis of New York.

## TWO FALL 1,000 FEET.

Stunned Aeronauts Rescued After Drop Into Hudson River.

Two aeronauts fell 1,000 feet to the Hudson River last night in a hydroaeroplane from which they were dropping roses on the battleships. Both were rescued, stunned from their sudden drop, by sailors from the battleship Virginia.

J. Robinson Hall, director of flights of the International Aviation Association, and Jack Tweed, who says he is a grandson of Boss Tweed, launched the flying boat from Dyckman street. It was loaded with American flag roses. At 10:30 street Hall turned over the controls to Tweed and stooped to gather up the first handful of roses.

## KID'S BRIDE OF 20 AND HIMSELF IN THE ST. REGIS

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ault Found Dead in Room as Result of Compact.

TRAGEDY DISCLOSED BY PHONE MESSAGE

In a long distance telephone call a woman who said she was Miss Wells of Syracuse begged the manager of the Hotel St. Regis yesterday afternoon to force his way into the room of Mr. and Mrs. Harold W. Ault of Newark, N. J., who were registered there. Repeated rings had failed to elicit any answer from the occupants of the room, who had called for a lunch and wine at 12:30 yesterday morning. The hotel carpenter pried the lock open and at the order of O. C. Bevin, manager of the hotel forced away a chiffonier that blocked entrance to the room.

Mr. Bevin, standing in the hall, glanced into the room. First of all he saw a serving table on which stood two wine glasses—one drained to the dregs, the other half empty. A partly smoked cigarette lay at the edge of the table. A quart bottle of champagne floated in the water of the container. Beyond was the bed, on the other side of which was a woman, kneeling as if in prayer, her head lying on her arms, which rested on the bed.

But on the floor at the foot of the bed lay the man with a bullet wound in his right temple and a revolver beside his body. Straightway Mr. Bevin stepped closer and observed that the woman also had a bullet wound in her right temple. It was clear at a glance that the woman had knelt submissively while her husband had aimed the revolver that ended her life.

Deaths Carefully Planned. Both were fully dressed. The man wore a tuxedo. His clothes were almost new, the latest cut. The woman wore a dress of the latest cut. The woman had donned an attractive afternoon costume, a cream colored mesh waist and a skirt to match.

It was clear that it was a death pact; that the woman intended to die by her husband's hand—it was learned that on the previous day she had written "I married my husband, I love him, and I will die for him" and that the man had killed himself. The two had plainly carried out a carefully devised plan of ending their lives together.

Before they entered the room the man had smoked his last cigarette, and had put on his newest and gayest evening dress. His wife had dressed in a hair-dresser to arrange her hair.

The wine may have been needed to steady the hands of the man who was to pull the trigger and to give the necessary courage to the woman, who had agreed to the first, that the cause was renounced. They were a wealthy family. His father, Charles H. Ault, is vice-president and general manager of the National City Bank of New York.

He is said to have been only 18 years old when he married his wife. The couple first met in Syracuse last August and were married four days after the first of September.

Since then the two had been devoted to each other, the wife accompanying her husband on all his trips except one recently to Cuba. He returned from that last Thursday and when the two started from Newark that afternoon it was the first time they had been out together since their return.

Information gathered yesterday it seems that they planned their deaths almost immediately after their return from Cuba. They were to be married in New York and that they went to the hotel after having evolved the plan to the last detail.

Appeared Excited. Mr. Ault registered shortly after 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. His wife had a bag and he had a suitcase. The two were accompanied by a maid. At 4:40 P. M. Ault appeared in the hotel barbershop. He was excited and after directing that a hairdresser be sent to his wife's room, he wanted a shave, a haircut and a massage.

"I must get out of here in twenty minutes," he said excitedly. As the barber questioned him, he kept urging the man to hurry. The work was done quickly.

Meanwhile a maid had hurried to Mrs. Ault's room. She found the woman nervous and at times giving way to weeping spells.

"I am not feeling well," she explained to the maid. "I want my hair curled and I want you to make it as neat and pretty as you can."

The letter sealed, Mrs. Ault read a letter she had written to her friend in Syracuse, in which it is assumed she wrote, "I married my husband, I love him and I will die for him."

## U. S. ORDERS 18,000 SHELLS.

Big Ammunition Contract Awarded to Midvale Steel Works.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Despite the reticence of officials of the Midvale Steel Works it became known to-day that the plant had received a contract from the United States Government to make 18,000 fourteen inch shells.

The order, one of the largest awarded by the Government since the Spanish war, is the first of importance to be placed since the beginning of the European war and caused much discussion to-day in army and navy circles.

The shells, it was pointed out, are mainly for use in the forts about New York harbor and the Panama Canal. The Government officials in placing such a big order have made provision for the Pennsylvania and other big battle-ships that will be placed in commission during the coming year.

Details concerning the contract, including time of delivery, could not be obtained.

## NOTED RESORT HOTEL BURNED.

Eagle Mountain House at Jackson, N. H., Destroyed.

BOSTON, May 15.—The Eagle Mountain House at Jackson, N. H., one of the best known hostels in the White Mountains and situated on the Carter Notch road, just above Jackson Falls, was burned yesterday morning.

Within three hours after the discovery of the fire the old house and the annex were destroyed. The barn and garage with their contents were saved.

## LISBON REPORTED IN REBELS' HANDS

Cruiser, Manned by Mutinists, Shells City; the President Flees, Is Report.

LONDON, May 15.—A serious insurrectionary movement has broken out in Portugal, according to dispatches received here from Madrid. The movement is led by a naval squadron which, moored in the Tagus, has bombarded the city of Lisbon, killing and wounding a number of persons and doing considerable damage.

According to private advices the commander of the cruiser Vasco da Gama has been murdered, presumably because of efforts to restrain the men under his command. The Lisbon remains loyal to President Arrago.

Rout's correspondent at Madrid forwards a report that Dr. Alfonso Costa, former Portuguese Premier and leader of the anti-Clerical Democrats, has been assassinated.

According to another dispatch from Madrid, President Arrago is reported to have disappeared.

The insurrection, according to official advices reaching Spain, is not confined to the capital, but also has been started at Coimbra, Oporto and Santarem. Telegraph and telephone communication has been cut and the troops appear to be powerless to restore order. One report current in Madrid is to the effect that a revolutionary committee already has gained control in Lisbon.

While details are lacking because of the cutting of the means of communication, fugitives arriving at the Spanish frontier are unanimous in describing the situation as critical. No more trains are arriving at Alcantara, the Spanish station near the frontier. A dispatch to the Havas Agency of Paris, seemingly indicating that the rebels have gained control of the railroad.

King Alfonso conferred to-day with the Premier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding the Portuguese situation. After the conference it was announced that Spain would refrain from intervention in Portugal in any form and would confine action to the protection of the lives and interests of Spanish subjects in Portugal, if such protection should be necessary.

## U. S. AMMUNITION GUARDED.

Marines Reported Ordered to Protect Government Stores.

Detachments of marines from the New York Navy Yard are reported to have been sent yesterday to protect the ammunition stores at the United States naval depot at Iona Island, near Peekskill, N. Y., and at Lake Denmark, near Dover, N. J.

This step is said to have been taken to protect stores of ammunition as a result of developments since the sinking of the Lusitania, which indicate the existence of a plot to destroy Government stores.

As long ago as last Wednesday, it is said, the War Department placed increased guards around its arsenal at Springfield, Mass., and the grounds are now patrolled by strong detachments of soldiers from West Point. Extra guards have been placed around the naval torpedo station and the naval magazines at Rock Island.

## WAR PREMIER OF ITALY WILL RETAIN OFFICE

Salandra Reconsiders Resignation—Two Refuse to Replace Him.

NEW TURN SATISFIES ANTI-AUSTRIAN MOBS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Rome, May 15.—Premier Salandra, whose resignation was held by his Ministers precipitated the rioting of the past few days, has consented to retain the Premiership.

The news of his decision had the effect of stilling the rioting in the capital almost immediately and the troops which had been called out have now been withdrawn. Even the threats against the Austrian Embassy have subsided.

Giuseppe Marcora, President of the Chamber of Deputies, declined to form a new Cabinet to succeed the Salandra Ministry. It is understood that Signor Marcora is very great, he retained in power.

Signor Marcora, Minister of the Treasury in the Salandra Cabinet, was also asked to form a new Cabinet, but like Signor Marcora, he declined.

The tense situation had aroused the bitterest feeling throughout the country. When the people of Milan heard that the Salandra Cabinet insisted upon resigning a gathering of 50,000 men and women protested with cries of "Down with the parliamentary camorra!" "Death to Emperor William!" "Death to Giolitti!" "Death to Francis Joseph!" "Revolution!" "Down with all traitors!"

In Rome the Court of Turin, a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, was recognized as the royal palace on foot and was pelted by a threatening mob which surrounded him crying, "Down with the monarchy!" "Long live the republic!"

## Garibaldi Makes Threat.

At Milan the crowds were harangued by Sante Garibaldi, son of Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, who has been fighting with the Italian Government.

"If the Government refuses to go to war against Austria," he shouted, "my family will lead the people on the barricades. I will die for my country. I will die for the Italian Republic. I will die for the Italian Republic."

The situation suddenly became so tense to-day that the King signed a decree convening the Chamber of Deputies on Monday or Tuesday, according to authoritative reports. Parliament was not scheduled to meet until next Thursday.

The military and police were unable to check the crowds to-day and some portions of Rome were virtually under mob control. The excitement became so prevalent that stores were closed and the streets were practically deserted. While crowds marched through the streets shouting "Down with Germany!" a revolutionary committee was formed and four hours the mob attempted to walk through the gates of the royal palace, while interventionists stalked through the streets, breaking windows and demanding war.

The German Deputy, Erbacher, was attacked by a mob when riding through the city. The windows of his car were smashed and he only escaped by speeding through the crowd.

King's attitude toward the resignation of Premier Salandra. It is generally felt, however, that he first refused to accept the resignation, and that he stood by the Premier because of his stand until the Premier became inconsistent. Then Signor Marcora was called in and asked to form a new Cabinet.

## Crowd of 50,000 Demands War.

During the day Signor Marcora was in constant touch with various stations and the report became general that he had accepted the King's commission and was attempting to form a Cabinet that would be representative of all parties.

Later the fact that Premier Salandra was in conference with the King gave rise to reports that he had reconsidered his resignation and probably would not insist upon its acceptance.

More than 50,000 men and women held a pro-war meeting in Borgese Square, where the King had been riding and surrounded them, who greeted the shouts with the response "Long live the King!" The officers acknowledged this shout by saluting their swords.

## French Heavy Sufferers by German Gas; Third of Survivors Incapacitated

Prof. Rathery and Other Scientists Find Fumes of Nature of Chlorine—Soldiers Overcome Almost at Instant of Inhaling Asphyxiant.

"SUN" CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS SURVIVORS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Paris, May 15.—Four American correspondents, including The Sun's correspondent in Paris, and two from other neutral countries, Holland and Switzerland, have just completed at the invitation of the French Government an inspection of the hospitals where the victims of German asphyxiating gases are being cared for. The inquiry has proved to the impartial satisfaction of all six men that the gases used were absolute poison and that from inhaling a sufficient quantity of it men died as surely as if they had drunk water from poisoned wells.

The invitation was extended as soon as the official English and French investigators had concluded their examination of the soldiers who had been subjected to this gas. Some of the men survive and are still suffering from the effects of the gas in various hospitals. Many, however, are dead.

The attending physicians at the hospitals visited were instructed to give the fullest possible information regarding the history of each patient examined so that the results obtained by the correspondents were quite complete and from thoroughly scientific sources.

Died Within One Day. The first hospital visited was an immense modern sanatorium for tubercular children at Zuydcoote on the coast a few miles north of Dunkirk. It is capable of caring for 3,000 patients and has now been transformed into a magnificent military hospital. Out of seventy-five victims of German gas who were sent to this institution three died and fifteen have recovered sufficiently to be sent to more distant sanitariums for convalescence.

The correspondents examined a score of the remainder. Some of them had arrived a few hours after being poisoned. Prof. Rathery, one of the most eminent physicians of Paris, described the cases. It was he who had performed the autopsy over those who had died. The first ones to arrive at the hospital had turned a violet tinge. They died the next day and an autopsy showed that they formerly had tuberculosis. They had been cured, but their lungs still bore the scars of the disease.

Another victim died two days after his arrival at the hospital. He too once had tuberculosis and the immediate cause of death was tubercular pneumonia. Yet another subject who had been in perfect physical health died from pulmonary congestion caused by the gas.

Prof. Rathery said that exact figures are not yet available. He estimates, however, that among the French troops alone between 3,000 and 3,500 men were affected, and of this number it is no exaggeration to say that 10 per cent died at the field of battle and that 6 per cent died in hospitals.

## Gas Tastes Like Chlorine.

Experiments were made with various gases on the men who recovered and all of them agreed in saying that chlorine has the same taste as the gas used by the Germans.

Several of the victims were interviewed. All of them said that the effect of the gas had been terrible and instantaneous. Many men who were overcome while stooping to pick up their overcoats before fleeing from the poisonous cloud. Most of them were unable to rise again, but some were able to stagger a few yards before succumbing entirely. A few of these were dragged from the poisoned zone by their stronger comrades.

Those who escaped arrived at the hospitals expectorating blood. They had collapsed utterly in most cases and for days after were racked by terrible coughing. It was a curious fact that in many cases a fever developed four to five days later. Then pneumonia developed. The correspondents were well able to judge of the lasting effects of this gas by viewing the men who had been poisoned eighteen days previously.

Several officers who were recovering were visited at Malo-les-Bains. Their evidence, because of their superior education, is more reliable, absolutely confirmed the accounts given by the soldiers. One of these officers, a Lieutenant, who had been a doctor in civil life, was taking photographs on April 22 in company with a doctor of science when he saw a cloud approaching. It was about 1,200 yards away. Both men recognized it as chlorine.

## Gas, Then Bayonets.

Another officer, a Captain, said that not a man in his division returned from the trenches which were swept by the gas. A Lieutenant said that he saw German troops bayonetting men who had fallen in the first line of trenches. It was this Lieutenant who confirmed the reports that gas bombs were used at Rheims on April 22. He distinctly

## BERLIN HINTS REPLY WILL ASK ARBITRATION

Suggestion Regarded in Washington as Move to Gain Time.

NOT TO BE CONSIDERED WITHOUT GUARANTEES

Doubt That Issues Should Be Submitted to Mediation.

WILSON STILL AWAITS DELIVERY OF HIS NOTE

No Official Word Received That Germany Has U. S. Demands.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Some embarrassment was felt at the State Department to-day over the fact that, so far as it is officially informed, there is no certainty that Ambassador Gerard has yet delivered the President's note to the Berlin Foreign Office. However, press reports are that the note was delivered this morning.

The latest despatch from Ambassador Gerard, dated at 7 o'clock last night, said the note had not been received. It was forwarded from Rome at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon and officials had hoped that it had reached Berlin before the end of the day.

It is generally regretted in official quarters here that publication of the note was not withheld until it was definitely known that it had been received in Berlin.

Speculation as to the possible course of German continues. The one report of German press comment received was seized upon with avidity as a basis for a new turn to the discussion. This report stated that the *Vossische Zeitung* expressed the opinion that the question of German submarine attacks on the American flag and American lives be referred to arbitration.

## Arbitration Not Favored.

This suggestion did not find much favor here. It was generally regarded as signifying a desire in some German quarters to dispose of the questions raised by the United States by tying up the whole issue, leaving Germany unmenaced and unhampered for the remainder of the war.

It was recognized, however, that in view of the past record of support of arbitration between Governments, the United States cannot lightly tarasade any suggestion to this end from Germany. It is considered inconceivable, however, that American officials would acquiesce in a proposal of the American ships attacked on the Lusitania unless Germany would give adequate guarantees as to the future conduct of her submarine warfare. Arbitration to be accompanied by further assurances on American lives and property as unthinkable from the American point of view.

There is also much doubt as to whether or not the character of the issues involved properly permits of their being submitted to arbitration. The German Government has in its concessions regarding submarine operations announced after the sinking of the Lusitania, that it would not attack merchant ships of neutral nations unless they were armed with guns or carried contraband of war.

Germany has never made an arbitration treaty with the United States. If Berlin does suggest arbitration of the question of submarine warfare, it will be under the provisions of the general arbitration convention of The Hague.

## Hazy Defending Germany.

The case of Germany is being amply presented and represented here now that public attention has been directed to a certain extent from the American view of the situation. Though the embassy is refraining from all public comment, the German arguments in their defense are being thoroughly disseminated through its friends in a way certain to bring them to the attention of the American public before the Berlin reply makes its appearance.

If statements made here are to be taken as foreshadowing the answer to be made by Germany, indications are that it would be framed with a view to drawing the United States into a discussion. In fact it is expected now in official quarters here that this is precisely what the Berlin Foreign Office will attempt.

It is believed that Germany will endeavor that by instituting a discussion of the issues of submarine warfare, it will be materially lessened and that the issues may eventually become so hazy that diplomatic representatives as to cause public attention in America to be deflected from them and action by the Government delayed.

The supposed willingness of some members of the German staff to discuss the issue of submarine warfare is being viewed with suspicion here. It is believed that such a move is being made to divert attention from the real issues of the war.

The supposed willingness of some members of the German staff to discuss the issue of submarine warfare is being viewed with suspicion here. It is believed that such a move is being made to divert attention from the real issues of the war.

The supposed willingness of some members of the German staff to discuss the issue of submarine warfare is being viewed with suspicion here. It is believed that such a move is being made to divert attention from the real issues of the war.

98 PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Continued on Sixth Page.

Continued on Thirteenth Page.

## EX-GOV. MORTON IS 91.

Will Arrive Here To-morrow From His Washington Home.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Levi P. Morton, former Vice-President of the United States, ex-Governor of New York and ex-Ambassador to France, will celebrate his ninety-first birthday to-morrow at his home in New York City. He will be in New York on Monday and will leave for his summer home at Rhinecliff.

Gov. and Mrs. Morton intended to be at their New York home, 98 Fifth avenue, but were detained. They will be in New York on Monday and will leave for their summer home at Rhinecliff.